The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,839.—New. Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 5 0
First insertion	„ 2 8
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 0 2 As. per
Fourth and succeeding insertions	line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

GRAY—January 21st, at 46, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, Mrs. A. Gray, wife of Captain Gray, Steamer *Burmah*, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	2nd & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„	„ Bushire	„
„ Guadur	„	„ Lingah	„
„ Muscat	„	„ Bunder Abbas	„
„ Bunder Abbas	„	„ Muscat	„
„ Lingah	„	„ Guadur	„
„ Bushire	„	„ Kurrachee	„
Arrive Bussorah	„	Arrive Bombay	„

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning. Dinner is provided for passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer in despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	20
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	20	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and trans hip to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karnja.	Rewas.	Dharamtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dharramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M. and Dharmtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 28th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 600 tons register, Captain Nayler, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

NOTICE,—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

NOTICE.—The Consignees of the Cargo of Coals per American Barque "SUNBEAM," Captain S. C. Jordan, Shipped by W. N. DE MATTOS, from Liverpool, are requested to produce Bills of Lading and take delivery of Coals within 3 days, or else the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the parties concerned. Apply to Captain, or to PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY DUBASH, Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh.*

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JOHN BELLAMY," Calvert, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Calvert, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *John Bellamy.*

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

ESTATE OF MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE AND SONS.—The following Properties belonging to this Estate, are open for sale by Private Contract, and the Trustees will be glad to entertain up to 15th February next, fair offers, either for all the properties together, or for particular lots, as may suit intending purchasers:

1. A fine large upper storied House, situated at the Worley end of the Vellard, opposite Love Grove; the ground on which the House stands, and which surrounds it measures about 9,590 square yards, more or less.

2. An extensive piece of ground at Naigaum, measuring about 27,900 yards, more or less, with four or five built up wells, and nicely adapted for gardening or cultivation. On the ground is a Pucka built House, and on about the same locality, though divided from the Property, are five pieces of ground, measuring together about 3,100 square yards, more or less.

3. One piece of Hilly Ground at Parell, measuring about 11,000 square yards, more or less.

4. Three Bungalows at Matheran, with all necessary furniture; namely:—

(*a*) "Maidonga House," situated on the Maidonga Hill, with 4 acres and 3 Goontas of ground surrounding the House.

(*b*) "Ewart's Lodge," situated on Louisa Point, with 2 acres and 2 Goontas, of ground.

(*c*) "Wadia Lodge," situated near the Bazar, with 6 acres and 22 Goontas of ground.

Should further information regarding the properties be required, the same will be furnished on application to

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 22, Church Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABJAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	„ 16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	„ 18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	„ 16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	„ 16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	„ 15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	„ 16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	„ 28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„ 75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„ 10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	„ 10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	„ 10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	„ 12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	„ 70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	„ 25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	„	„ 20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	„ 20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	„	„ 8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 8

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted	„	
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mands.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the 8th BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past three in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing another Director in the room of G. M. Stewart, Esq., resigned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the first day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider an offer for the purchase of the assets of the Company. Particulars of the same will be furnished to shareholders on application at the Office.

P. E. BENDIR.
DAMODER HEERJEE. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st January, 1868.

ESTATE OF JEWRAZ RUTTONCEY & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent will be payable on and after MONDAY next the 20th instant to all Creditors on the Estate of the above Firm, and of 5 per cent to all Creditors on the Estate of Aminjee Hemjee, on the amount of admitted claims.

Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

JAMES RANKEN
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY } Trustees.

Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No 2, Apollo Street,

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MacDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Cash on delivery.	Credit
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1 8	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
White quality „ per lb.	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.	1 12	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

OIL CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS HONŒOPATHIC.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patek Benoit.
Courroisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bete made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

APOLLO STREET,

AND

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at, considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner, in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while botiling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at	10	A. M.		
Do. 9-45	do. do. do. do.	11-30	do.		
Do. 11-15	do. do. do. do.	12-30	P. M.		
Do. 12-15	P. M. do. do. do. do.	2	do.		
Do. 1-45	do. do. do. do.	5	do.		
Do. 4-45	do. do. do. do.	8	A. M.		

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR.

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION). A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company at the rate of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per share will be payable to the Shareholders, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited).

A. E. ASHLEY,
Manager for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th January 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with success and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and, Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That samples must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton- Labelled & Branded		Qts. per doz. Rs. 30	Pts. per doz. Rs. 19
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do.	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger,	do.	36	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	32	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer,	do.	26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer,	do.	23	„ ...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended.)

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

		Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—the bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„	18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15
Marsala, Virgin	„	15
Madeira, East India	„	33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„	20*

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Bett's" Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	22
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A SALE of 500 Elphinstones was effected this day at 550 per share. They close at 545. Back Bays declined from 360 to 330 and close at 340. New Elphinstones declined from 90 to 85. Port Cannings from 275 to 250 per share. New Bank of Bombay shares at 4½ premium. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Numl. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 prshare
1,015,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay..	53 per share
1,000,000	500	270	....	Ditto Ditto New	400 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	100 per share.
2,000,000	250	200	6 p.s.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	66 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	350	nil	Central Bank... ...	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	38 p ct prem
1,800,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
2,750,000	200	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ...	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 130
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	92 p. s shr
...	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	68½ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000,000	10,000	7,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	340 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	545 p.sh
1,250,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co...	90 to 95 p.sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	Noquotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning... ...	250 p. s.
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co...	370 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	1,000
260,000	2,500	2,000	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	575 per share
380,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,475 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,990 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	152 per share
	151	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks... ...	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1/50 9/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 10¾ 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta...	At sight	100¼
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China..	60 ays' sight ...	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..		6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 93½ to 93¾
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	105
Five and a half per cent.	... ...	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	... ...	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 2 5
Carolus	,, 2 9
Mexican Dollars	,, 2 2 0
German Crowns	,, 2 1 0
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 1 15
Bar Silver	,, 10 8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ...	Old ...	...	} 132 to 135
Akote	... ...	...	
Khandeish... ...	... ...	...	} 128 to 130
Barsee	... ...	...	
Dhollera	... ...	...	} 136 to 140
Bhowunggur ...	... ...	...	
Hinganghaut ...	... ...	...	140 to 145
Broach	... ...	...	135 to 140
Veeravul	... ...	...	118 to 125
Vingoria	... ...	...	130 to 133
Comptа	... ...	...	128 to 130
Dharwar Sawginned	... ...	...	142 to 145
Oomrawuttee ...	New ...	...	} 155 to 160
Akote	... ...	...	
Ready Sales...	...	...	600 Candies
For delivery ...	...	...	1,100

Market Firm. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JAN. 28.

Wheatley, Surgeon, H. M. 6th Regiment N. I., to join from Mumbai.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 28.

Roche, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Khandalla.
Forbes, Brigadier General Staff, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH JAN.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London... ...	£3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t.	£2 0s. Noml.
,, Liverpool ...	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ...	£5 10s. 0d. to £8 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 27.	Dharwar	White... ...	Liverpool, Sept. 21.
	Morning Star ...	Morean ...	Singapore, Dec. 14.
	Impulse... ...	Doughty ...	Greenock, Aug. 15.
	S. M. S. Elphinstone (s	Dupuy ...	Goa, Jan. 25.
28.	Comorin (s)	Taunton ...	Kurrachee, Jan. 25.
	Ezonian	Whitborne ...	Liverpool, Sept. 26.
	Benefactress ...	Gibbs... ...	Liverpool, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 28.	Avenir	Pioche	Malabar Coast.
	Nevada... ...	Jewitt... ...	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Carnatic*, Dundas, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Waterloo*, Osbourne, bound to Red Sea.
Ship *Feaul Currim*, Leach, bound to Abyssilia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Brig *Roobria*, to Cochin and Colombo.
Ship *Rose Bowker*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

BANGHY PARCELS,

Distance miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	For 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 200	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th,	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope..			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdat			
Aleuppiery			
Visgouris			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Muncipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent (opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month —a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FRESH Arrival of the best Perfumery by last Mail. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE Railway in Central India, two practical STONE MASONS as Inspectors.
Salary Rs. 350 per month. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, to "A. G." *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.
TERMS—MODERATE.
Camp, Kurrachee

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice.
Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY, will be held in the Free Church, Esplanade, On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 P. M., when the Report of the Committee for the past year will be presented.
The Public are invited to attend. The Committee will meet at 4-30 P. M.
F. A. SPENCER, Honorary Secretary.
29th January, 1868.

SIND ICE COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—FOR SALE.—The ICE and SODA WATER MACHINES, with all Stores, Buildings, Outhouses, Good Will &c., situated at Kotree.
Both Machines are in working order.
The total cost of same to the Company amounts to about Rs. 54,400.
Offers for the purchase of the above will be received by the undersigned at Kurrachee up to 10th February 1868, and from whom further particulars may be obtained.
WILLIAM NOONAN, Liquidator.
Kurrachee, 24th January, 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

"Under the most distinguished Patronage of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq."

THE Parsee Elphinstone Club will repeat by special desire, on FRIDAY Evening, 31st January, 1868, the much admired and popular Comedy of

THE HONEY MOON

and Trevelyan's very laughable Farce of

THE DAWK BUNGALOW,

OR

IS HIS APPOINTMENT PUCKA ?

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle... Rs. 5 | Gallery... ... Rs. 2-8
Stalls..... ..... ,, 3 | Pit... .... ,, 1

First Class Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* office, at the *Union* Press, and of the Secretary; also at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.
Doors open at 8 P. M.; Performance to commence at 8-45.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Bombay Presidency Bank Limited.

UPON reading the Affidavit of LOVEL JOHN MULLINS sworn the Twenty-fifth day of January, instant, and on hearing MR. HURRELL on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all Creditors of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the fifteenth day of April next send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims to the said Lovel John Mullins at the office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded, and I do further direct that this order be advertized once in the *London Gazette*, twice in the *Times*, and eleven times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, respectively.—Dated this 25th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

C. SARGENT.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Liquidators,
Bombay Presidency Bank Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II.—Vol. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.

CONCERT
IN THE
DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL,
ON
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st 1868,
AT 9 O'CLOCK, P. M.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS
OF THE
INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PROGRAMME.

PART I,

GLEE..... "Fair Flora Decks."..... *Danby.*
SONG..... "Let me like a Soldier fall."..... *Balfe.*
SOLO (Violin). "Andantino."..... *Charles Saphir.*
PART-SONG ... "The Vine-dressers of the Rhine."..... *J. Ascher.*
SONG..... "Alice! where art thou P'."
SOLO (Piano).
DUET..... "Trust her not."..... *Calcott.*
GLEE..... "Queen of the Valley."..... *Dr. Calcott.*

PART II.

PART-SONG ... "See our oars with feather'd spray."..... *Sir J. Stevenson*
SOLO (Violin). "Barcarole."..... *Louis Spohr.*
GLEE..... "How beautiful is Night." *J. J. Geikie.*
SONG..... "The Message."..... *Blumenthal.*
GLEE..... "Peace to the souls of the Heroes."..... *Dr. Calcott.*
SONG ... "You and I."..... *Claribel.*
PART-SONG ... "The Hardy Norseman."...

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, to be had of the *Times of India* office, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th February.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1868.

THE fact of the "Acts and Regulations" in force in the Presidency of Bombay having been edited by Mr. Raymond West will be regarded as a guarantee of their accuracy and practical value. Though the aim of the work affords little opportunity of displaying juridical learning, the experience gained by Mr. West in the office of Registrar to the High Court has been rendered useful to the legal profession in the notes appended to the text. Since the new Civil and Criminal Codes, with the Repealing Acts came into force, an edition of the Bombay Statute Laws on the model of these volumes has been very much wanted. The repealed Acts or Sections of Acts still remain in the books in all their printed distinctness; no revised edition having come out since 1851, by which time a mass of useless legislation had obscured the clear provisions of the Elphinstone Code. The necessity is however much greater now than it was then, as the last six years have been more fruitful in law-making, than any period since the time of Warren Hastings. As our readers may be aware, there used to be only one Legislature in India; now we have both Supreme and Local Councils, so that like the River Nile, there are two fountain-heads at work for each Presidency. We wish we could carry our simile so far as to show that these Councils benefit India as the Nile fertilises Egypt; most people who have had to pay the License Tax, and are aware of the expenditure incurred under the Cotton Frauds' Acts will form their own opinions. We select this shabby piece of legislation because it has lately been brought under discussion in the Supreme Council. Everybody spoke ill of it: both the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone at Calcutta, and the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay expressed their disbelief in its working. It is to be said in its favour that it provides good appointments for a good many people: whether the public gain any thing else is at least doubtful. Another instance of interference with the old Law is the Act for regulating the sale of poisons, which Mr. Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy intended to be an improvement on the work of Mounstuart Elphinstone. This is one of the many cases of *montes parturiunt*. The Survey Act I. of 1865 is perhaps the most useful effort of the Bombay Council: it might, however, have been dispensed with, and it has already produced complications with respect to Khote villages and Local Funds. The result of this fearful increase of legislation is that the people cannot understand the laws they have to do with: hence arise the need of clever vakils and the pecuniary advantages of their profession. Even English barristers are puzzled whenever they go to the Mofussil, where the Judges and Collectors have had to revise their own editions of the Laws by noting the extent of repeals &c., a work of much time and trouble. Every junior Civilian preparing for department examinations has to encounter this annoyance; his answers to questions on the Regulations are always hazy, and he only attains to certainty in the Penal Codes. We have even heard of Assistant Collectors, who compiled a list of repealed Sections, which would prove useful for revising the office books wherever they might be stationed. Mr. West's volumes will do away with these annoyances for a time, although new editions will be required every year if the Council keeps its steam up. We may mention, to illustrate what we have just said, that a number of additional notes had to be appended to each issue of the work, owing to new Acts having been passed in the interval. It would seem that the velocity of legislation is greater than that of printers' devils.

Besides the complications above described, there are many others in the Statute Book. A general law is often drawn up with a provision for its extension to Bombay or Madras by the Local Government. The order so extending it perhaps comes out in the course of a year or two: if a case occur under the particular law, it is absolutely necessary to look through the file of *Gazettes* to ascertain the date of the order. These remarks apply *mutatis mutandis* to Local Acts in non-regulation Provinces. Sometimes a special Act applies all former Acts to new Zillahs, as was the case with Sattara and North Canara; sometimes the incidence of several Acts in this way makes curious anomalies, *e. g.* in Sattara and part of Sholapoor the new Limitation Law comes into force two years later than elsewhere. All points of this kind, so apt to slip from memory, are noted by Mr. West in this Digest. These are also a few learned notes applying general juristical principles to questions on which the Municipal law is silent or obscure; but in the three volumes before us, the most useful annotations are those appended to the Indian Penal Code. These consist for the most part of rulings of the High Court which have not been reported elsewhere. They generally relate to questions of law very much more important than the trivial or quibbling disputes, which somehow or other get picked up by the reporting establishment. It makes no difference to anybody whether an Assistant Collector is an Assistant Magistrate or not: in spite of the High Court's ruling, some people believe in the latter designation, as otherwise the only visitor of Jails would be the Collector himself. But it does make material difference to every one to know exactly the legal obligations and powers of Police Patels and of other public servants, and to understand those peculiar cases of nuisance and libel which stand on the border between tort and crime. It is with practical cases of this kind that Mr. West annotates his book. The whole community would gladly have heard long ago that the High Court Judges upheld the conviction for cheating, of a man who sold stale loaves for fresh ones, a common-sense view of the matter, which will please every honest man. It will give pleasure to Brahmins to know that the mere eating of a caste dinner in the village street is not criminal: none but sour people of the evil eye would have said it was. On the other hand, liars and perjurers will feel themselves safe in their trade because the Bombay Bench have ruled that two contradictory statements will not support a conviction for perjury. As Mr. West uses the English name for the offence of false evidence, we infer that this case was one under English law, and not under the law of the Mofussil, where according to the decision of the Calcutta Bench convictions are justifiable and legal in the circumstances quoted. The profession will look with much interest to the edition of Act II. of 1855 in some future issue. Hitherto, no case has been reported, deciding whether husband and wife may be evidence against each other in criminal cases. No attempt has been made to explain the meaning of the words European British subject in the Criminal Procedure Code: the editor is perhaps excusable in avoiding this difficult point as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council did the same in a nearly similar case. Probably the express mention of "European" taken with the coupling of "Europeans not being British subjects" with "Americans," in other parts of the Code, would require the strict natural interpretation to be placed on the words: otherwise, as Sir Erskine Perry once pointed out, Canadians, Jamaica negroes, Chinamen from Hongkong, and Australian loafers and convicts, would have higher rights than the nations who have been under our rule since 1662.

The three volumes already published contain all the Bombay Acts and all the Acts of the Supreme Council relating to this Presidency between 1860 and 1866 inclusive. The letter-press is clear, the notes concise and accurate, while in many ways the labour of reference has been saved by the use of formulas. We shall be glad to see the other volumes which are to complete the set. The price of the whole edition being only Rs. 45 puts it within the reach of every one to whom it can be useful. As it includes all the Codes, it will be the cheapest way of getting them, especially as the public get all the supplementary Acts besides. The next volume will contain the Civil Procedure Code and the Act for Preventing Breaches of Contracts, two enactments which are full of difficulties, and in which Mr. West will have a fine opportunity for simplifying questions of procedure, which often puzzle hardworked officers. We hope also that in some of the volumes yet to come, the incidence of the new Laws and Survey Acts on the old Police and Revenue Regulations will be clearly pointed out. Until the compilation is completed, some little time must elapse, and perhaps new legislation may have made additional notes necessary again. It is yet satisfactory to get all the Acts of the Legislative Councils bound up in one set: they already outnumber the Acts of the Apostles, and the style has but little of the apostolic brevity and terseness.

THE *Friend of India*:—A Pundit, who for obvious reasons must be nameless, lately accomplished a work of which the hardiest and most scientific European traveller might be proud. This Indian Vambery, after a careful training by Captain Montgomerie, started from Kathmandu, in, Nepal, on 20th March 1865 in order to trace the course of the Brahmaputra from the Mansarowar Lake, and to determine the position of Lhasa, "the place of God" as the word signifies. In various disguises and amid many dangers although a semi-Tibetan, be reached his destination and returned to Gartokh, the frontier Chinese town north-east of Simla, on 26th June 1866, having accomplished a tedious journey to Lhasa, resided there three and a half months and returned to Gartokh by 58 long marches, in fifteen months. The value of his geographical and scientific facts, just tested and reduced to order by Captain Montgomerie, we have estimated elsewhere. Nothing could be of deeper interest than his description of the *Jong lam*, the long road or level track of 800 miles between Mansarowar and Lhasa, along which the Chinese officials post with such extraordinary speed; of the glaciers of the Kailas range, the great lakes, the course of the Brahmaputra which is mighty even so near its source, and of life in Lhasa. His accounts correspond on the whole with those M.M. Huc and Gabat. Lhasa he describes as a circular city with a circumference of two and half miles, standing on a tolerably level plain surrounded by mountains. The population, according to the census taken in 1854 during the war with Nepal, consisted of 9,000 women and 6,000 men, exclusive of 1,500 Chinese and Bhootea soldiers and numerous so-called celibate priests—say 25,000 people in all. In and on the hills around the city are many rich monasteries, temples and idols. The Gewaring-bo-che, or Great Lama, lives in the Chochuling monastery three miles distant. He is described as a fair and handsome boy of thirteen, seated on a low throne and attended by two priests each with a bundle of peacock's feathers. The actual ruler under the Chinese *Amban*, or Resident, is the Gyalpo Rajah, who is nominally the prime minister. As the present Great Lama is the thirteenth or last transmigration, political changes may be expected in Tibet. It is marvellous that the Tartar rule was not thrown off years ago. The Pundit quaintly remarks—"I observed that there was but little order and justice to be seen in Lhasa."

THE same:—The Warrant Officers of the Indian Army will be gratified by the General Order which improves their position. In a short time similar justice will be done to the Subordinate Medical Department. Thus, thanks chiefly to Sir John Lawrence, there will not be an individual in the Indian Army, from the private upwards, whose prospects will not have been materially advanced within the last three years.

THE same:—The Government of India has proposed a most hopeful scheme for solving the bridge and railway difficulties at Calcutta. It is that the Hooghly Bridge, a branch railway connecting the East Indian and Eastern Bengal lines, branches from that to goods stations between Cossipore and Chitpore, and the working of the Mutlah Railway should be entrusted to "a new joint concern" with separate guaranteed capital under the auspices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway Companies. No provision would be made for a station in Dalhousie Square, in the hope that the present Sealdah station would be available for both railways. Messrs. Rendel, Prestage and Leonard and Captain Stanton have been proposed to the Bengal Government as a Committee to draw up the detailed arrangements

THE same:—Russia and Bokhara are not yet at peace. The *Gazette de la Bourse* is of opinion that the Ameer will never submit to the three conditions on which Russia is still insisting—factories and Residents in the principal towns of Bokhara, the purchase of lands by Russians, and the inviolability of the persons and property of all Russian subjects. General Kaufman is pressing for a treaty which will concede these, but the Ameer replies by harassing his troops through the horde led by Sadyk, the implacable foe of the Czar, and by capturing a Russian Artillery officer and two soldiers one of whom was killed. The latest Russian intelligence reports that Sadyk appeared suddenly before Fort Zaamin, a post between Jeezakh and Ooratippa, and drove away 1,040 head of cattle. The band of Cossacks and riflemen which went out in pursuit was surrounded, and had to retreat abandoning the drove. They were nearly exterminated by the foe who fired the steppe. The *Uralsk Military Journal* is of opinion that Sadyk will "do more serious harm still if he is not soon despatched to his forefathers." General Caufman is not the man to tolerate the repeated cutting-off of his communications between Chinaz, Jeezakh, Oratippa and Khojend. He is believed to be consolidating his military strength with a view to vigorous and extensive operations the moment winter ceases. The hostile attitude of Yakoob Kush Begi towards both Russia and her feudatory in Khokand, has hitherto prevented the Moscow merchants from sending goods to Kashgar, on which market they have long cast a longing eye. Meanwhile, thanks to the vigour of the Government of India in appointing an agent at Leh and reducing the Cashmere transit duty, and to the Pahlumpore fair, our Indian subjects are likely to secure the trade of both Khoten and Kashgar before Russia can penetrate so far.

THE same:—Balkh and Khoten have been peaceably vacated by Shere Ali and have been occupied by Sirdar Abdool Ruhman Shere Ali has retired to Herat, which is the only province of Dost Mahomed's territory that he now holds. Practically this seems to reduce the number of rivals for power in Cabul to two—Azim Khan, the *de facto* Ameer, and his nephew, Abdul Ruhman. If the former will guarantee the latter as his successor, and Shere Ali be left alone in Herat, there may be peace in Afghanistan for the first time in five years.

THE same:—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, made a pleasant popular speech rather than a weighty academic address at the annual convocation last week. "In the existing contests of public and Parliamentary life," he said, "in hours of business and in moments of relaxation, I have never ceased to feel the value of a University education." Alluding to the discussion now going on as to the comparative merits of English and Asiatic rule, he expressed the belief that we have given to India "a certainty of the administration of justice, a certainty of tenure of property, a certainty that all are equal in the eyes of the law." Unfortunately this certainty and equality are most odious in the eyes of the old families and upper classes. The speech was remarkable for the outburst of local feeling which seems to mark the whole administration of the new Governor of Bombay, and which he must throw off, if he is ever to become a statesman. Sir Alexander Grant lately took objection to Mr. Monteath's Review of the state of education in India, as not doing justice to Bombay and especially to the Bombay University. The Chancellor, although refusing to enter on the merits of the dispute, and although not in a position either from experience of Bombay or knowledge of the rest of India, to do so, adopted the whole of Sir Alexander Grant's conclusions and pushed them to a length from which we would shrink. No man can decide on the comparative superiority and usefulness of the three Universities who has not visited the three Presidency towns, and no one who has done so will agree with Sir Alexander Grant in his criticisms, except perhaps in so far as they refer to Madras with which he is acquainted. Sir A. Grant's "leading fact," however, will be accepted by all who are familiar with the subject of the higher education in India, that the University of Calcutta more resembles Cambridge and that of Bombay, Oxford. The former has been moulded by Cambridge and the latter by Oxford men, so as to give a preponderance to Mathematical and Physical studies in Calcutta, and to Historical and Philosophical studies in Bombay.

THE same:—A correspondence has arisen in an informal manner between the High Court of Bengal and the Inns of Court. Mr. Justice Markby complains to Lord Westbury, that Indian civilians, natives, and sometimes attorneys are called to the bar on easy terms, on the condition of not practising in England, and threatens that the Court may exercise its right of requiring a farther examination before enrolling such persons. Mr. Maine addresses Sir E. Ryan on the same subject, adding that we are drifting fast on the separation of the judicial from the administrative branches of the civil service, and suggesting that Indian students in the Inns of Court should pass an examination in Indian which he describes as "simplified English law." This discussion will result, we trust, in making English barristers pass tests as strict at least as those of the Scotch Faculty of Advocates, and in the establishment of a department of Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Anglo-Indaian law by the Inns of Court.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that the amalgamation of the Judicial and Political Departments is likely to take place in the middle of next month.

AT the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, we believe, there was no business of public interest. The rates of discount were not altered.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Newton, Tucker, and Warden sat in Chambers the greater part of yesterday, and disposed of miscellaneous business.

A man named Myabjee Canoo had the thumb of his right hand cut off by the machinery at

Robert Campbell, seaman of the British ship *Rosa Bonheur*, was charged with having absented himself from the ship, and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

Thirty nine native seamen belonging to the British ship *Indomitable* were found guilty of having refused to do duty on board, yesterday (a Mahomedan holiday), and were sent to the House of Correction for a fortnight.

Twenty-three calasees were found guilty of having been disorderly and fighting at Dhobee Talao yesterday, and each was fined Rs. 3, and required to bind himself to keep the peace for six months, under a penalty of Rs. 25.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH JAN.

(BEFORE R H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

TRESPASS.—A Mahomedan named Ameer Dada Meeya was convicted of being drunk and trespassing on the G. I. P. Railway line at Waree Bunder, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment in the County Jail.

A DRUNKEN GUARD.—Jeremiah Jervis, a Guard in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with being drunk while on his duty on a ballast train. It appeared that on Monday last about five o'clock, the prisoner was in his brake van quite drunk. The man admitted his offence, and was fined in the sum of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

THEFT.—Wittoo Dowlutt was charged with stealing a piece of canvas, the property of one Ebrahim Meerashaw. Yesterday morning the prisoner was passing along the road with the canvas under his arm. A policeman stopped him and questioned him about the property; the man ran away, but he was soon arrested. The prisoner was taken to the complainant, who claimed the property as his. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the County Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Esoof Alibhoy, Esoof Moosajee and Lookmanjee Soolemanjee, were charged with assaulting Aderjee Bezanjee and Mahomed Alcebhoy. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

Harkisandas Narandas *versus* Bhagvandas Tulsedas and others.

This was an appeal against a decision of the district Judge of Surat.

Mr. Marriott, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, for the respondents.

The facts of the case are stated in the following written judgment of the High Court:—

This is an action brought by plaintiff (special appellant) to recover Rs. 4,051, together with interest, from the defendants (special respondents); his co-partners, being the sum contributed by him towards the capital stock of a partnership firm. He pleaded that defendant Bhugwandas, who was the manager appointed by him and his co-partners, had granted him permission to withdraw from the partnership; he was, therefore, entitled to have refunded to him the amount which he had contributed to the general stock. Defendants urged that in accordance with the agreement which they and plaintiff had entered into, the partnership could not be dissolved until after the expiration of one year, and until the partnership was brought to a close, the profits and loss could not be ascertained. The Principal Sudder Ameen and the Judge threw out the claim, on the grounds that as the sum sought to be recovered was money which had been put into a partnership firm, a suit for the recovery of the same could not be brought until after the dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Marriott, in behalf of plaintiff (special appellant) urged that the agreement No. 11 and the letter No. 5 had been misconstrued by the Judge; that the letter No. 5 was written by defendant Bhugwandas to plaintiff, varying the terms of the partnership agreement No. 11; that defendant Bhugwandas, as manager, was fully authorized to allow plaintiff to withdraw from the partnership. Mr. Pigott, for special respondent, contended that letter No. 5 contained a conditional offer, the acceptance of which by plaintiff (special appellant) was held by the Judge to be not proved; that defendant Bhugwandas had no authority to make the conditional offer, or to allow plaintiff to withdraw from the partnership. We have carefully considered the construction of agreement No. 11, and of the letter No. 5, and have come to the conclusion that neither of them have been misconstrued by the Judge. By clause No. 3 of the agreement, Bhugwandas was appointed manager of the firm, that is, for the purposes of trading; but we do not consider that by being appointed manager he was vested with authority to vary in any way the terms of the partnership agreement, or to allow any partner to withdraw from the partnership before the expiration of the period specified in the agreement, clause 5 of which distinctly sets forth, that the partnership was to be for one year, that if any partner asked to be allowed to withdraw from the partnership before the expiration of the year he was to pay in proportion to his own share the amount of any loss which might be sustained by the firm. From this it seems clear to us that no partner was to be allowed within the year to withdraw his share of the capital, for until the partnership was dissolved, it would be impossible to ascertain whether profit or loss accrued, and to what extent. Clause 5 evidently contemplates the forfeiture of his share by any partner who chose to withdraw from the partnership before the expiration of the year. Clause 12, on which Mr. Marriott also relied, does not in our opinion authorize the refund of any portion of a partner's share of the capital before the dissolution of the partnership. The letter No. 5 appears to us to contain a conditional offer, and proof of its acceptance is necessary; but this the Judge has not held proved. Putting this, however, aside we consider that defendant Bhugwandas, in his capacity as manager of the firm, had no authority to allow plaintiff or any other partner to withdraw from the partnership before the expiration of the year; a formal release from all the partners was absolutely necessary to make plaintiff's withdrawal legal, and this the Judge has held was never obtained. We, therefore, confirm the decree of the Judge, and throw all costs on special appellant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CURE FOR THE KATTYWAR GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The present state of outlawism in Kattywar calls for the serious attention of Government, and not only should they take measures to enable the Acting Political Agent to put down those outlaws now, but also they should adopt a new system regarding those who may in future take to this plan of obtaining redress for their wrongs or fancied ones. Government have too long been indifferent to the state of affairs in this province, and had they years ago taken proper measures, we should not now have to mourn the deaths of two gallant officers, or be hearing of the atrocities being committed by banditti, which we lately have done. This delay has, I fear, led the people either to think that Government were indifferent to matters, or else that it was not strong enough to put an end to them, (for naturally they form their opinion of us from what has been handed down to them regarding the power of their former rulers, the Peishwa and Guikwar) and the consequence is that the Political Agent now finds he has no easy task. Every day brings out that these outlaws have been harboured, sheltered, and assisted by pretty well the whole population of Western Kattywar, and native states, which ought to have done their best to apprehend these people, have in many cases rested satisfied with paying them *black mail*, that their villages might not be interfered with. The indifference of these states has been followed by that of many of their Jemadars, who seeing what game the Durbar was at, took their own line of country, and in many cases became the receivers of the property plundered by the outlaws; the Seebundy, also, which is kept up by them, have hardly ever once attempted to have a real fight with the banditti, it having as a rule been an understood thing between both outlaws and Seebundy that neither party was to load with ball, and that whenever they did so the firing should take place at such a distance as to render it next to useless. This, then, being the present state of affairs, and the population of the Western part of Kattywar being so thoroughly demoralised, it remains to be considered what is to be done to bring about a proper state of affairs. At present amnesty or conciliation should not be thought of. These outlaws, and, indeed, nearly all the Western population, by giving them assistance, and in many cases by temporarily joining them, have defied the British Government, and they should now be taught that this sort of thing cannot be done with impunity, and that though for a short time conduct of this sort may not meet with its deserts, yet that eventually its reward does come. The Acting Political Agent has shewn that he, as far as he can, is determined to put things to rights, and he ought therefore to have the utmost support from Government, and have extended powers given to him, so that he may, without having to refer to Bombay for sanction, mete out summary justice, not only to any outlaws whom he may succeed in taking for the future, but also to all of those who have been harbouring or assisting them. The state of the country requires this stringent measure being adopted to bring it to anything at all like a proper condition, and unless it is pursued, I feel certain that all that this officer or any other officer in his position may do, will be so much waste of time.

V.

Kattywar, 22nd January, 1868.

INDIAN MISSIONARIES AND MISSIONARY DEPUTATIONS.

(*The Friend of India.*)

THE two Missionary Deputations, which are now exciting so much interest in the three Presidency cities, promise to be more effective for good, both in India and in England, than any of their predecessors. As a rule such Deputations from the various churches in England and America have hitherto done harm. The two most prominent which occur to us, are those which consisted of Dr. Grainger from America and Dr. Underhill from England. The former, coming out with preconceived ideas, to teach in fact and not to learn, remained but a short time in the East and threw the Board's missions into such confusion that years were required to remove the evil influence of the visit. The latter was of a very different stamp—able, calm and observant, and he spent at least two years in India. But if we may judge from the fruits of his inspection, no good results have followed. On the contrary his Society has somewhat deteriorated, in funds, influence and in unselfish management. And now India sees two Presbyterian Deputations, from two of the three great sects of Scotland. From the Kirk came Dr. Norman Macleod and Dr. Watson, the former distinguished alike for eloquence, literary success, breadth of view and a certain receptive power, all of which will go far to make his visit of signal advantage to both countries. The Free Kirk is equally fortunate. Its envoy is Dr. Murray Mitchell who, after spending a quarter of a century in Bombay, and five years in perish work at home, has come to take a general survey of Indian missions and if necessary to devote a couple of years to the task. Hardly less effective as a preacher than Dr. Macleod, he is an accomplished Orientalist and familiar with Western India. Nothing could have been more happy than the selection of such men for such a purpose. Neither Deputation is sectarian, both consist of men of the world in the highest sense, and both possess the influence which springs from a cultivated and earnest liberalism, weight of character and great experience. The first effect of their visit will probably be to make Indian missions less distasteful to many who are selfish even in their seeming disinterestedness, and to convince those who remain deliberately ignorant of the work that is going on around them, of the practical truth of Mr. Gladstone's pregnant remark, that the Englishman has no right in India who declines to communicate to its people the great treasure which he possesses in the Christian religion. The English residents of India contribute at least £50,000 a year for Protestant missions. But it is undobted that this large sum is given by only a few. If Dr. Macleod and Dr. Mitchell can induce the majority who abstain only to double the amount, they will set in motion great moral forces to the givers as well as spiritual influences among the people, which no money can measure.

There are certain grave missionary questions which press for solution at this very time, and the settlement of which our Scotch visitors are certain to influence. Briefly stated, Protestant missions in India, only half a century old on the average, have accomplished the following results. Thirty Societies in the United King, done, the United States and Germany are represented by 540 white and 200 native clergy and 1,800 native catechists, working in 400 central stations with 2,300 branches. They minister to 50,000 adult communicants and to congregations of 250,000 people who subscribe £20,000 a year; they teach in colleges and schools 80,000 boys and 30,000 girls. They have created a native literature in some provinces like Bengal, have translated the Bible and other works, not always religious, into thirty languages, and they sell these books in enormous numbers. All this they do at a cost of about £300,000 a year, of which one-sixth is subcribed by people in India who know the facts and one-fifteenth by the converts themselves. The extent to which this agency has saturated and quickened progress of all kinds, will be estimated best by those who trace in the pages of Merivale, Dollinger, Neander and others the decline of the heathenism of the ancient world in three centuries, at the breath of influences which were at first miraculous, were directed by men of the same race and culture as the converts, and at the last were backed by the whole secular force of the Empire. Compare India in the pre-Bentinck period with India now, and the quality as well as extent of the progress will be apparent. Does not this development involve the adaptation of missionary principles and methods to existing facts, to a greater extent than has been the case?

First comes the question of salaries. What sufficed for the mere subsistence of a gentleman and his family fifteen years ago, is only half sufficient now; what is suitable for a missionary in a cheap station in the interior is out of the question in the great cities, where house rent and conveyance hire are excessive. At this moment the Church Missionary Society is making a movement to add £2,000 to its annual income, in order to meet the increased cost of living in India. We find from an estimate of its expenditure in the year about to close that, out of £77,513, it devotes £31,718 as the salaries of 109 ordained European agents in the West and East Indies and at China. The average salary is £291 a year or, allowing for the fact that several agents work without a salary, about 300 a year. The West India agents receive £298 each, those in North India £273, in South India £271, and in China £379 each. If we add such collateral benefits as schools and doctors and remember that passage money is paid by the Society, we may take the income of the English gentleman who becomes a Church Missionary at about Rs. 300 a month, for himself and his family. Is this enough? The missionaries, be it said, have not raised this question; on the contrary some of the more ascetic decline to take a higher salary, forgetting that their neglect of the body has too often cost the Society dear in doctors and passage money. In all cases the Societies should supply houses, guarantee family pensions or retiring allowances, and estimate the subsistence of a missionary apart from these charges. On the one hand it is of the first importance to secure as missionaries to a people like the Hindoos and Mussulmans, the flower of the Home churches, men of power and judgment as well as grace and goodness. On the other it is to be feared that the number of purely professional missionaries is on the increase. There is no reason why the clergyman at home should not devote himself for a time to mission work abroad, and then return to home duties. But there is every reason why men of inferior zeal and culture should be kept out of a country, the physical as well as moral conditions of which are so apt to damp the highest aspirations and blunt the keenest spirituality. The founders of missionary systems are gone,—Schwartz and Carey, Duff and Lacroix; Dr. Wilson alone remains in Bombay. Their successors must not continue to live on the past, but must be keen to watch the necessity for adapting their tools to new material, for developing in new directions the germs of progress in the systems to which they have been served heirs.

Then, is it not time to check the tendency to keep the infant Indian Church in the swaddling bands of sectarian and Western Christianity? The evil may be looked at in the light of doctrine and of ecclesiastical government. Is it necessary, is it right, to introduce into India the terminology, the technicalities, of Western theology? Many of its terms and forms are not only un-Oriental but anti-Oriental; some of them may be called the old clothes of the churches, a few may fairly be described as their rags. Augustine and Pelagius, Calvin and Arminius may now be necessities to the churches of Europe and America—they are certainly historical realities inwoven far too much into their fabric which to that extent is perishable. But what has India to do with them or with any one beyond Christ and Paul and John, in the New Testament and its precursor? A theological system it will doubt less work out for itself, but to be useful as well as true the system must be its own, the vernacular terminology its own, expressing the spiritual ideas and wants of its members. Will not orthodoxy, so far as it is real and not formal, in the long run be better served by building up the Indian Church in this spirit, than by stifling it into future revolt and heresy by phrases and ideas the fruit of centuries of un-Christian controversy? The case is more clear, though the practical difficulty is not less, when we come to church government. Here we must quote Bishop Selwyn, the Bishop-designate of Lichfield who has done so much for New Zealand. In a speech on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, to which he ascribed all the good done by missionaries there, he expressed the feeling of Anglo-Indians:—

He himself knew but little of the state of ecclesiastical parties in England, and, to tell the truth, he wished to know very little. Whatever might be said about the members of the Church of England differing as far as the poles asunder, such feelings were not entertained in the missionary work. It was found absolutely necessary to place the Gospel before the people in an intelligible form. It was the duty of the missionaries, whatever differences of opinion might exist among themselves, to conceal them from the native Christians. There was no greater stumbling block in the way of religion than this. When he went to New Zealand, whatever his private opinions were, he determined not to allow any spirit of party to enter into that Church, and the result had been that the distinctive principles of our common Christianity had been maintained.

The Erastian and national character of the Church of England, whatever its advantages in a political sense, has this drawback in India, that it cuts its members off from union with others, and prevents those adaptations to Oriental necessities which are inevitable. No change can be made save by Act of Parliament. Bishop Milman's proposal to refer the question to the Pan-Anglican Synod is worthy of the Synod itself. That Church must always remain by itself. But there is no reason why all dissenting sects should not, in relation to Asiatic converts, unite. There is no reason why the representatives of the great Presbyterian bodies of Scotland and America should not unite, the former legally as is done in Australia, all organically as was proposed by the American Presbytery of Allahabad some years ago. Why should dipping *vs.* sprinkling, or, the Free Kirk's "protest," or the United Presbyterian's "voluntaryism" or the Scotch Churchman's Erastianism, be so heedlessly thrown as fire brands into the Church of India? From such tares will not posterity reap a crop of divisions and heresies?

Connected with this vital question is that of a native agency, of a self-supporting and therefore self-governing Indian Church. None know better than Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Macleod that such was the direct object of the Scotch Missions created and partially accomplished by Dr. Duff. How far has the very means which he adopted, and educational system which will leaven the young and supply the secular training of Government colleges with positive truth, been misdirected? And finally, why should chaplains, Scotch and English, keep aloof from missionary work, at least in the interior where *ennui* is apt to consume them? These are questions which suggest themselves to many in India, and some sort of answer to them is expected from receptive and experienced observers like the Scotch Deputations.

AN ARMY OF FIELD OFFICERS.

(*The Friend of India.*)

THE fact that one officer retired from the Bengal Army during the last quarter of 1867, being at the rate of four per annum, suggests two questions. What number of retirements have occurred during the past, and how many are likely to occur during the current year? Whilst the Staff Corps rules provided a sufficiently rapid rate of promotion to secure efficiency, the unhappy destruction of the bonus system rendered inevitable a dead lock almost as serious as that which had been removed. The impossibility of getting Indian officers on, so slow was promotion, is only now to be equalled by that of getting them off. They wont go. Secured promotion and ever increase ing pay in India, time has indeed become money, and the drones and the bees sip the sweet nectar, refusing the charms of English pay at home. All the temptations centre in this country—admirable arrangement to secure the young soldier, but faulty to the last degree where the senior and therefore most expensive, ranks are concerned. Meanwhile, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, accumulate, induced to remain partly because the pay is good and Colonel's allowances beckon them onwards with fairy smiles; and partly because, in the absence of a bonus, they are too poor, their families too unprovided for, to permit of their retiring. An Army of Field Officers, that is military gentlemen drawing the largest pay possible for performing the smallest amount of work, or more probably for performing nothing whatever threatens India and her revenues. Nay, already the charge and the inconvenience are excessive. The simple plan of offering to officers on promotion to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, a bonus of £3,000 and £2,000 respectively, to facilitate retirement, whether upon full or half-pay, would preserve the necessary out-flow from the field ranks, and economise many hundred thousands a year. This will be the better understood when we state that an unemployed Lieutenant Colonel of the Staff Corps draws in India Rs. 827-14 per mensem, against £1 a day which he would receive as a retired officer on full English pay; or, in the case of a Major, the difference between Rs. 644-14 a month in this country, and 19 shillings a day at home. The gain may be calculated by any schoolboy, nevertheless neither the Home nor the Indian Government appears to have given the subject a thought.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman, January 23.*)

WE would draw attention to the report to be found in another place of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal. The report presents a curious picture of the results of the commercial crisis of last year, but in the face of the depressed state of the markets for the half-year over which it extends it must be regarded as a most satisfactory account of the working of the Bank. The Bank has made no losses, and its transactions show a profit of Rs. 7,72,11-48-7. The paragraphs referring to the agency the Bank has been compelled to establish at Bombay speak for themselves, and require no comment. The service to the State, adverted to in the last paragraph, will no doubt provoke the ire of the *Times of India* and the party it represents, but considering the circumstances in which Bombay is placed the Directors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal can afford to pass over the carpings of our Western contemporary in silence. Under their able Secretary they have secured in the working of the Bank for the half-year a result which should be a legitimate source of congratulation.

(*Indian Daily News, January 23.*)

In another column will be found the half-yearly report of the Bank of Bengal, a document remarkable for its brevity; and we may also say its candour and straightforwardness. This we apprehend arises from the simple fact that there is nothing to conceal, and therefore no need for the employment of that language which is "intended to conceal thoughts." The opening paragraph is a plain declaration of facts that have been patent to all who have watched the money market and the course of trade during the past year. The same state of things has prevailed both at the Head Office and at the Branches.

The second paragraph shows that notwithstanding the exceptional character of the times, there have been "net profits" which "admit of a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum," or eight and a half for the year. This, considering the commercial and monetary history of the year is by no means a bad result: though we have seen that certain prophets of evil have not been slow to insinuate that nothing is added to the Reserve Fund. Our idea of such a fund is that it is not instituted for the purpose of receiving constant augmentations, but to equalise dividends under exceptional conditions." So far from being a matter of reproach that nothing has been added to the fund, it seems rather one for satisfaction that a fair dividend has been *earned* without encroaching on the fund which might have been legitimately drawn from. It is created by earnings, and may be fairly used when other earnings are exceptionally low. But we are told that the capital of the Bank of Bengal is too large. This is not a matter for the public to complain of; but it is one reason why the directors should desire profitable employment for it. And looking at the growing trade of India, it is an error on the right side if an error at all. Besides, if the capital be large, that is scarcely a reason for either throwing it away as other banks have done, or permitting others to run off with it, as they might wish to do. No losses worth naming have been sustained which speaks well for the management.

The Bank has been content to do banking business, and maintain its credit, rather than to enter into speculations and lose not its own only, but the money of other people. Of course all this sort of thing implies very "narrow views" and merely "local" conceptions; yet it is a course likely to comment itself to the judgment of the shareholder, and retain the confidence of the public. These are matters that might and would have been trumpeted, in some reports; but as we have said the report is singularly brief, and more might have been written. This is particularly the case with reference to the subject of the fifth paragraph. There has been so much said as to the Bank's agency in Bombay: Mr. Dickson has been so well abused about it, that we almost wonder that that gentleman has not given a fuller detail of the Bank's dealings with its "western sister." The Bank of Bombay in reality has acted as agents of the Bank of Bengal since 1842, and for years the average amount of business done was almost too small for belief as between two presidency banks. For fourteen years the accounts were closed entirely. Then came a new era, for which we believe, the two Banks were indebted to Mr. Dickson. From nothing, the business has grown to millions. This is very mildly put in the report as follows:—"Since the beginning of 1862 the business relations of the Bank, both at the Head Office and the Branches with the Presidency of Bombay, have assumed very large and important dimensions." How large and important they were may be gathered from the simple statement that they reached over two millions sterling in one year. Then follows another fact, that "the conduct of the Bank's business (a rapidly increasing one) in that Presidency, has been attended with considerable embarrassment arising out of the critical and anomalous condition of the Bank of Bombay, who acted as agents for the collection of the outstandings and the disposal of the proceeds, realised on account of the Bank of Bengal." It even became "necessary"—or say advisable—"to restrict the Bank's operations in Bombay," because of the failure of that Presidency Bank, from causes that are too familiar to require statement. In this matter the Bank of Bengal did perfectly right to look to its own safety. The Bank of Bombay which swallowed all its own capital, and probably some half million of public money also, would have found no difficulty in placing a million or so of Bengal money, if it could have obtained it, in what James Montgomery would have called its "insatiable maw." The Bank of Bengal accordingly sent an agent, as any wise man would have done, to look after its own. This was a course that has been persistently misrepresented. It has been declared unparalleled and almost unpardonable. As regards the first there surely is no parallel to the reckless and iniquitous squandering of the Bank of Bombay—so bad that it will not bear investigation. And as to the latter, no pardon is required, as it appears that whatever has been done has been strictly within the Bank's discretion, and required neither sanction nor authority from Government; and yet they did not proceed without the distinct sanction of Government, however strongly the opposite has been maintained. It fact it appears to us, that any interference on the part of Government would have been an impertinence only surpassed by that of the people at Bombay, who questioned the right of the Bank of Bengal to transact its own business there.

Considering the state of the two Banks of Bengal and Bombay, the public have every reason to be satisfied with the former, and the shareholders especially so. In a state of soundness and prosperity, even if a trifle too rich, the Bank will continue to command the confidence of the public, and to answer those useful ends for which it exists.

THE NIGHT-WANDERER OF AN AFGHAUN FORT.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine for January.*)

I ALMOST fancy I hear the critical and fastidious reader exclaiming, "Under what pretence has the description of a few day's visit to a fort situated in an obscure valley of the distant Elboorz and in the remote East found a place in the revered pages of Maga? Has not the tide of modern literature, at least its lighter portion, followed of recent years the tide of emigration? Has it not flowed west in this century as it went east in the days when Voltaire wrote 'Zadig'? Has not the negro superseded the fakir, the prairie the jungle, the setting the rising sun? And are not tales of rapacious Bedoocens and stifling simooms and thirsty caravans now a mere drug in the literary market; whereas, tinged with the once loved halo of Eastern romance, they were wont to make our grand-mothers' ears to tingle when they were little girls." With reasonings similar to these ringing in my ears, I lay the following pages before the public with the greatest possible hesitation, for I cannot but feel apprehensive that in these days an Eastern story will scarcely be deemed a desideratum in Western literature.

The reader shall not be wearied with any precise relation of the circumstances which once led to my being for some days the honoured guest of an Afghaun chief.* To those circumstances in themselves no particular interest now attaches itself, nor were they in any way connected with the events of which I am about to attempt a description in the following pages. These events came under my immediate observation during the period of my visit, and they have ever remained indelibly fixed upon my memory from the fact of their having been involved in a certain mystery, which at the time of their occurrence strongly excited and aroused my curiosity and attention. Suffice it to say that many years ago I found myself approaching, after a long night's ride, and just as day was breaking, one of those gloomy gorges that abound in the vast range of the Elboorz Mountains. Only those who have experienced the discounters that are usually attendant upon a long night passed in the saddle are aware how eagerly the weary and wayworn traveller awaits the approach of day, and with what joy he welcomes the first glad glimmer of the dawn. When the momentarily increasing light afforded me an opportunity of looking upon that which for so many hours had been hidden under the impenetrable veil of night, I saw that a bleak and inhospitable region lay behind and on both sides of me. The desolate plain stretching itself monotonously away resembled a sea whose distant shores on three sides were merged and lost to view in the low-lying hazy mists of early day. The parched and thirsty soil was pierced only here and there by some few stunted bushes of the asafœtida plant, whose branches, totally void of verdure, were like a skeleton's bones, so white, bare, and bleached did they look in the cold light of the young morning. In front, and distant about a mile, were some rugged slopes and hills that beyond assumed the proportions of a lofty chain of mountains, beneath some of whose snowcapped peaks fleecy rings of cloud and vapour rested. By the time that the stars, my companions throughout the night, had paled and absolutely vanished in the brilliant light that so marvellously soon had steeped all things in heaven and on earth, my eyes, longing to catch a glimpse of the fort to which I was wending my way, were busy straining anxiously towards the spot where the beaten track under my horse's feet plunged amid the hills and so lost itself to view. And though to my disappointment it was impossible to trace the road any further than this spot, I could make out something of its general direction by allowing my gaze to follow what looked like a deep black shadow darkening the mountain side. This shadow as it appeared with clearly depicted edges trended upwards, and after some few bold zig-zags finally ended in a point sharp as needle's, not far below the region where eternal snows glittered in the glorious rays that heralded the approach of the great god of day, as yet himself invisible. The dark mass was all that it was then possible for me to see of a great gorge that like a mighty sabre gash cleft the brawny flank of the mountain, and which, from information I was in possession of, I concluded contained somewhere in its gloomy depths the fort to which I was bound. But as to the distance that still lay between me and my morning's goal I was ignorant, and so I remained till I and my small party of followers arrived within half a mile or so of the foot of the hills in our front. Then as I rode gazing at the rugged majesty of the mountain sides that reared themselves a stupendous barrier across the road, my attention was attracted by a party of horsemen debouching from the hills in single file into the plain below. These horsemen, to the number of some thirty or forty, as far as I could judge from a hurried estimation I made of them, no sooner appeared to feel level ground beneath their horses' feet than they threw themselves into a broken and irregular line and came sweeping towards me. So suddenly had they come into view, and so rapidly were they approaching, that I had scarcely time to look round and range my small party of followers in front of the baggage-mules when the shouts of the leading horsemen and the wild music of ketledrums reached my ears. From the tactics of the swiftly advancing line I soon became aware that no hostile attack was intended. A few shots indeed were fired, but the long, slender "jezails" were pointed sometimes straight at the heart of a curvetting comrade in the ranks, sometimes swung round to the rear, over the streaming courser's tail as if to dispose of an imaginary pursuing enemy. On they came, galloping madly onwards, leaving long lines of dust behind them, and presenting in the bright morning light a most spirited and imposing pageant. The chiefs of the party, riding slightly in advance of the line, were conspicuous in the centre. They rode with loose rein, but when they had approached to a distance of about fifty yards or so of my party they pulled up with a jerk so sharp and sudden that their steeds, furrowing the dry gravelly soil with their hind feet, were brought to an almost instantaneous halt. From these preliminaries, added to the fact that the horsemen were commencing to range themselves in line along the road, it became at once evident that this was the escort that had been sent out to meet me and conduct me to the Fort. I knew that, this being the case, it would be becoming in me to dismount and meet the two chiefs on foot. I perceived they had already thrown themselves from their saddles and were striding across the plain with that peculiar waddling gait which the Afghauns either affect or can not avoid when they attempt to walk in their long pointed boots, which were never meant to grace anything but a horseman's legs. Before I had taken a dozen steps I was embraced by the younger of the two men in true Afghaun fashion. This consisted of his throwing his arms round my waist and resting his chin first on my right shoulder and then on my left, I doing the like by him. In the space of a few minutes, the "Khosh amudeed," the usual welcome, having been given and the ordinary salutations having been addressed in the Persian language, we had remounted and were jogging on our way to the hills in front of us. As we rode along had ample time to scan the features and dress of my two companions. The younger of the horsemen, who I learned was the son of the chief in whose house I was shortly to be a guest, was tall, straight as a cypress, and withal singularly handsome. I guessed him to be about five-and-twenty, but he was scarcely twenty, as he afterwards informed me. He wore a loose flowing brown-coloured cloak made of the soft hair of the mountain goat. It was fastened across the chest, but the long folds below the fastening were thrown back, and showed beneath a richly worked coat made of the finest European cloth. This sitting close to his figure, displayed his board shoulders a slender waist to the utmost advantage. Through the folds of a Cashemire shawl which served as a girdle, were passed a brace of silver mounted pistols and a formidable-looking double-edged dagger. In addition to these arms he wore a sword, and a fowling piece of English manufacture was slung obliquely across his back. His turban of blue shawl and of the finest texture was wound loosely about the head, the worked ends hanging down picturesquely over his shoulders behind. His boots, made of the wild-ass's skin, were of a light buff colour, and reached almost to the knee. They were very pointed at the toe, and with heels so long and small that walking in them must have been something akin to torture. The young chief was evidently a most finished horseman. His followers, with spears levelled and matchlocks unslung, had spread themselves over the plain and were going through a variety of warlike evolutions. Every now and then one of them would dash across the road and fire his matchlock immediately in front of us, causing the young chief's horse to rear and plunge and snatch at the sharp bit in a way that put even his horseman ship to the test. But he managed the hot-blooded young animal beneath him at all times with consummate temper and skill. The other of my companions, who now rode upon my left, was a man of very different aspect. A spare shrivelled remnant of a man who appeared quite at home in the saddle, but to whom, heavy beetling brows, a malignant eye, and a Mephistopheles hook to his nose, gave certainly no preipossessing appearance. He was simply attired, and as he rode along his whole thoughts seemed to be concentrated in the attempts that he momentarily made to keep himself protected by his cloak from the chill blasts of the morning air that swept every now and then in sharp gusts across the plain. His reception of me, I remarked, had been cold and distant as compared with that given me by his younger companion. And since we had remounted he had not attempted to address another remark to me of any kind. The young chief, Firamoorz Khan, several times bantered him on his mood silence, but the only answer the old man vouchsafed consisted of a few words that were quite unintelligible, muttered as they were from beneath the voluminous folds of his cloak, under which all but his eyes and nose were buried. When we reached the hills and had ascended a little way up the first slope, Firamoorz asked me to turn round and look at the play of his horsemen in the plain below. It was of a most spirited and exciting character. Upon the wide level plain that had looked so desolate and lifeless when I had first beheld it in the morning, a mimic battle was being enacted, in which each horseman, fighting independently of his comrades, attacked or retired as fancy urged. One of these horsemen, dressed in a close-fitting tunic of dark blue, and armed with a shield, matchlock, and sword, particularly attracted my attention. With reins hanging loose from the saddle-bow, he urged his horse to his utmost speed. At times he would use his matchlock, firing it as he galloped along in every position that it was possible for a horseman to throw himself into, and regain his seat in the saddle. At other times having slung his matchlock obliquely behind him, and covering his body with his shield, he would draw his sword—the curved scimitar of Khorassan—and keeping it in perpetual movement, would cause it to flicker and gleam and make flashes of fire in the brilliant sunlight that now poured over the plain. The horseman, the carrier of the kettledrums, ponderous-looking things swathed in scarlet cloth, had followed us up the slope. He had been standing behind us motionless as a statue, but at a signal from Firamoorz he commenced violently to agitate his wrists, and so the thunder of the drums pealing forth, the mimic fight below came to an end. The horsemen then, reining in their steeds, came trooping leisurely up the hill towards the spot where we were, and a gaily-dressed, bright eyed boy having approached Firamoorz, placed a haws upon his wrist. The order of march was resumed, and by a tortuous winding path we made our way through the hills. From the highest summits of these hills the "teehoo" every now and then sent forth his plaintive and melancholy note. And whenever one of these birds, a sort of small mountain partridge, was flushed by our approach, the hawk was slipped. He seldom failed in bringing the aquary to the ground, so swift and sure was his flight. A horseman would then dash forward over rocks and stones, seize the fluttering helpless thing, and turning towards Mecca the holy, would cut his throat with all possible and orthodox ceremony.

Firamoorz had told me that, from the spot where his party had first met me, his father's fort was distant some two hours' ride; or, as I reckoned it, about seven miles. So that by the time we reached the opening of the great gorge that I had seen and traced in the early morning, the sun's rays were touching the rocky saw-like crest of its western side. Our road, ascending rapidly, clung to the precipitous side of the gorge, whose uppermost edge glowed in light; but where we rode we were in the deep shadow of the opposite side which towered aloft like a wall above us. Beneath was a brawling torrent, that every here and there as it leapt from one big boulder to another, formed between them those glassy black pools which are

"The torrent's stillness ere it rush below."

As we proceeded, the gorge contracted, its sides shooting up perpendicularly on both sides, so that we could see only a narrow slip of the bright blue sky above. But, much as I was struck with the wild and savage beauty of the scene, there was not much time, or I should rather say leisure, to look about one, for the path we were pursuing was so steep, and the face of the rock across which it lay so smooth and slippery, that my attention was fully occupied in keeping my horse upon his legs. Where your stirrup-iron dangles over a precipice, scenery loses a certain portion of the attraction which it would otherwise possess. I glanced at the dark silent pools below and the jagged sides of the gorge, but my most earnest gaze was fixed on the great boulders of rock nearer at hand, and over which we were scrambling and clattering. And when we had passed some unusually bad bit of the road without accident I could not avoid looking ahead and praying that better travelling was near. In consequence of its being impossible for a considerable distance for two horsemen to ride abreast, we went in single file, Firamoorz immediately preceding me. Many a time I trembled for the safety of the young chief, for his hot-blooded fiery steed, rendered impatient by the oft-recurring irregularities of the path, rushed at the great boulders we were crossing in a manner that made it appear inevitable that sooner or later his legs would slip from under him; and a fall on such a road could not have had well other than consequences most fatal. I silently wondered at the calm self-possession, nerve and temper of the young chief under the circumstances. As if deeming that the animal was perfectly cognisant of the danger that threatened from the yawning gulf below, he seldom or never checked him with the bit, leaving him to his own wild way of surmounting all obstacles. When I say that the art of shoeing horses is at its very rudest stage among the Afghauns,—simply a flat piece of iron nailed over the hoof,—it will be at once understood what a disadvantage a horse so shod labours under when crossing rocky ground.

Whenever conversation was practicable, Firamoorz did not fail to enliven the way with his remarks. My English hunting-saddle particularly attracted his astonishment and curiosity. He seemed to think it was made of wood. About it and my dress he made many quaint and original remarks. His frank manner and the brusque informal way in which he let me know what was passing in his mind was vastly amusing, and contrasted agreeably with the customs and manner of speech of the Persians—a people of whom I had shortly previous had some experience, and to whom Rochefoucauld's saying, that "words were meant to conceal our thoughts" most pertinently applies. Looking at my old well-worn saddle he said that it was the first he had ever seen, and he wondered that I should prefer to ride on a thing so small and with a surface so glossy and slippery, instead of upon one such as he was using, where the rider had plenty of room to turn round and shift himself about in, and where the knee pressed a surface that was both rough and soft. But with the stirrup-irons he was particularly pleased, and he frankly declared that, in his estimation, they were worth more than all the saddles "Feringestan" could produce.

Our progress, owing to the roughness of the road, was at times but slow, so that the sun was high in the heavens before we reached the turn in the gorge whence the Fort of the young chief's father was visible. From this point it appeared directly in front of us, but on the other side of the gorge, which here opened out to a breadth of about a mile or so, revealing behind a grand panorama of mountains piled on mountains. We made an abrupt descent till we came to a ford in the stream, where the horses of the party, many of them still bearing traces of their morning's gallop, were allowed a copious drink of water. On the opposite side, gently ascending to the walls of the "Killaug" or fort, was an open bit of ground. Over this the Afghaun horsemen, clapping their heavy stir up irons to their horses' sides, galloped some three or four times at speed. This galloping a horse for some ten minutes or so at his best pace, immediately after he has been watered, renders him, at least so say the Afghauns and Turcomans, hardy, and greatly improves his wind. As we rode up the open space, with the horsemen galloping hither and thither, some small cannon, mounted on the walls of the Fort, bellowed out a rude welcome, which being caught by a multitude of echoes, boomed solemnly away, and was lost amid the distant rocky peaks. The Fort of F——appeared to be built of sun-burnt brick throughout—a large massive and ancient structure, with bastions and connecting curtains which in some places were loop-holed for defence. The muzzles of the guns that were being fired projected slightly from the parapet, on the top of which they rested. At each discharge, a cloud of something which was not smoke, issued from beneath the muzzle. On approaching nearer, it was evident that the concussion of each discharge brought down a piece of the well matter apparently of but small moment to the Afghaun artillerymen, who were to be seen busy above the guns, loading and firing away with the utmost indifference to the damage that was being done to the defences. As we finally entered the massive gateway, we brushed by the inhabitants, old and young, men, women, and children, who were standing crowding both sides of the entrance. The men were mostly strong, sturdy-looking fell

A GLOSSARY OF SEA TERMS.*

(The Pall Mall Gazette.)

Sailors have a language which is peculiarly their own, and which, though it may borrow phrases from all quarters of the globe, has a knack of disguising them so that it is very difficult to detect their parentage. Words which have one meaning in common English suffer a sea-change when they go on board ship, just as the clubman or the silent member puts on a round jacket, a pair of sea-legs, and a mild habit of swearing, in order to develop into a commanding officer. Formerly, there was no such difference, but then the character was more marked. Now that the old customs of the navy are passing away, and a more civilized tone pervades the whole service, there is just room for such a contrast. As regards words, Admiral Smyth's dictionary is an excellent gauge of the amount of this change. But it also marks indirectly the change of manners. We find in it all, or almost all, the old expressions, many of which were in themselves significant of the roughness of naval life. Yet the way in which they have to be explained to the modern seaman shows that they are fast becoming archaisms; while the censure applied to some of them by such an authority as Admiral Smyth will prevent their being revived by over-zealous youngsters. The lads who begin their career by rolling in their walk, and by a good deal of sudden swearing, are answerable for the vitality of a phraseology which they do not understand.

Of course the parts of a ship must have their names, and both must be strange to a landsman. Dr. Johnson defined the main sheet at the largest sail in a ship, and pseudo-tars have often given the same account of it. There is an old story of a shipwrecked sailor being cross-questioned by some one of whom he begged, and of his answer being that in the ship he last served in they swept the anchor with a besom. Both these explanations seem natural enough to one who is not a sailor. It is easier to connect the word "sheet" with a sail than with a rope, and to think of the normal use of a broom than of a search for a lost anchor. If you tried a sham sailor with many other words you might perplex him even more, but the beauty of these is that they beguile him into a wrong answer. Ask him what stirrups are, and whether the punishment of riding the spanker-boom is connected with them. Make him show you the way in which ropes are flemished down, and the difference between a Flemish coil and a French fake; or if these are too great refinements of seamanship to be made use of in an open examination, there is no lack of other words which do not suggest their nautical meaning. Admiral Smyth does not find any room for those which some landsmen think most distinctively naval. Shivering one's timbers is left to keep company with reeling a marlingspike and clewing up a binnacle, which were Thackeray's comic variations on the sea terms of certain novelists. Nor need we regret the entire omission of some words which could not be published in full, and which, though only too typical of the old service, may well die out with its other memories.

It might be curious to speculate on the origin of some of the new meanings which sailors have given to phrases used in common life, and on the way in which the words belonging to other professions have migrated into the navy. We can understand the distaste, not unmixed with contempt, felt by seamen for those who do not know the stern from the stern of a ship, and yet succeed in various walks of life. It is significant of this feeling that all classes of men on board ship who do not keep night watch are called idlers, though their work during the day may be severe and continuous. But what is so strange is that nautical language abounds in similes derived from the work of these despised classes. If there is any one obnoxious to sailors, it is a lawyer. Yet they condescend to compare a ship that fails in an attempt at tacking to one of those suits which were formerly interminable, and when she misses stays they say that she is "in Chancery." All the other legal similes are perfectly intelligible. When a lawyer is called a landshark and a shark a sea attorney; when a man who argues instead of obeying, or incites others to revolt, is nicknamed a sea-lawyer or a King's Bencher, we think of the discipline applied to Jack on board, and the latitude he claims ashore. But how comes he to know anything about the procedure of courts of equity? What does he know of riding and of horsefish that makes him talk about "working up the dead horse" when he has had an advance of pay, and of stirrups, and the coach whip, and the captain's coach horses, and saddles and bridles? Why does he go to commercial life for a description of sea-sickness, and of the white patch on a midshipman's collar? The term of "casting accounts," which is applied to the first, is perhaps more easily to be explained than the

* "The Sailor's Wordbook: an Alphabetical Digest of Nautical Terms." By the late Admiral W. H. Smyth. Revised for the Press by Vice-Admiral Sir E. Belcher. (London: Blackie and Son. 1867.)

the number of passengers carried on railways (including an allowance of one hundred journeys for each annual-ticket-holder), was 261,577,415 more than eight times the total population of the kingdom. The number of persons travelling on public roads to and from railways is believed to be fully as great as it was by roadway conveyances in 1837. In other words, land travelling in the United Kingdom has *de facto* increased nearly ninety-fold in eight-and-twenty years. Comparing the population at the two periods the increase has been sixty-four-fold.

In 1837 the class of all others that rarely travelled, except by nature's means of locomotion, was the classes. In 1865 the number of third-class travellers by railways was 151,416,269. There is something marvellous about the development of this third-class traffic. In the seven years between 1859 and 1865, both inclusive, the yearly average increase of first class passengers was 1,494,122; of second-class, 3,775,905, but the average yearly increase of the third-class was 9,316,432. This increase must, however, be looked at in another way. In the four years 1859 to 1862 its average was 4,893,310, but the increase of 1863 over 1862 was 15,617,917; of 1864 over 1863, 15,229,183; of 1865 over 1864, 15,114,688.

It is impossible to state what was the amounts of goods and merchandise that were conveyed in the United Kingdom previous to the opening of railways. The 2,000 miles of canal navigation which we possessed at that time (of which 213 were in Scotland and 297 in Ireland), were, on the whole, a good though by no means a high commercial investment. Notwithstanding railway competition, the value of canal property rather advanced than retrograded between 1837 and 1846. In 1867, of twenty-two canal companies, particulars of which are stated in the ordinary dividend lists, the amount per cent. paid per annum varies from two to eight-and-twenty. The average is about five per cent. There is but one in the whole list that does not pay any dividend on its capital. The amount of that capital is 450,000*l*. Of the profits of the Bridgewater and Elzemere canals, being private property, all that can be stated of them is that they are known to be very large.

At the early period of the history of railways, goods formed but a small portion of their traffic. Indeed, until about 1846 the proportions per cent were at about 15 to 85. It took nearly twelve years before the London and Birmingham Railway obtained the amount of goods traffic estimated when the Company's Bill was before Parliament. In 1866 the London and North Western Company, with a total length of 1,290 miles, carried 15,425,119 tons of goods and minerals. In 1865 the total length of the railways of the kingdom was 13,239 miles, and during the year they carried 36,787,638 tons of merchandise, and 77,805,786 tons of minerals. They also carried 14,530,907 head of cattle. The receipts from these three sources were 19,317,475*l*., those from passenger traffic and all that appertains to it were 16,872,051*l*., the proportions being about 54 to 46 per cent. The supply of coals to London has, for the first time in 1867, exceeded the supply by water, and it will increase in consequence of the facility that will be obtained by the extension of the Midland Railway to London.

At the end of 1865 there were 7,414 Locomotives in working order, and during that year they ran 139,527,127 miles with trains behind them. They evaporated as much water as would supply both Manchester and Liverpool with thirty gallons per inhabitant for each day in the year. In the generation of steam only they consumed about 2,625,000 tons of coal.

In 1855 the Post-office availed itself of the railways to the extent of 27,109 miles a day; in 1862 to 49,782. In 1866 the daily postal service on railways was, as stated in evidence before the Royal Commissioners, 60,000 miles—equal (deducting much diminished service on Sundays) to 18,780,000 miles a year; about 1,450,000 miles more than the postal service on French railways, which in 1865 was 17,331,250 miles. Through the facilities afforded by railways, four hundred and ten towns had, in 1865, a Day and Night mail to and from London, fifty-seven have three daily from London, nine have four, and six have five. All over the country mails are unceasingly passing backwards and forwards, and in consequence the number of letters delivered by the Post-office has increased from 456,000,000 in 1855, to 720,000,000 in 1865.

The progression of the railway system of Great Britain has been as follows: On the 1st of January, 1843, 1,857 miles were open for traffic; at the same date in 1849 they had increased to 5,007 miles; on the 1st January, 1855, they were 8,054 miles; eight years afterwards, that is, on the 1st of Janury, 1863, 11,551; that day twelve months they were 12,322, on the 1st of January, 1866, they were 13,289.

The latest statistics show that there are about 53,000 miles of railway in Europe. The following were the lengths open in different countries at the commencement of the present year: The United Kingdom, 13,882; France, 8,989; Prussia, 5,483; the Austrian dominions, including the non-German provinces of Austria, 4,001; Bavaria, 5,208; Saxony, 1,587; Belgium, 1,910; Italy, 3,040; Spain, 3,216; Russia, 2,893; North and South America, 37,886 (of these 32,896 belong to the United States, and about 16,000 miles are in course of construction there); India, 4,070; Australia, 669. Railways are completed for opening all over the world at the rate of about 10,000 miles per annum; thirty-five miles for each working day throughout the year.

It is of this mighty world and giant power we intend to speak in detail hereafter.

Banda and Kirwee Prize Money.—Notice is given in the *Gazette* that a roll of officers and men of the 3rd Madras European Regiment, entitled to share in the first distribution of the Banda and Kirwee prize money, whose shares have not been paid in India, has been received, and that the distribution will be made at the military department of the India Office, London, S. W., (Saturdays excepted,) between eleven and two o'clock.

The Pope has issued a decree against the use of profane language in Rome and the extravagant style of dress adopted by the Roman ladies. He complains that the Romans seem to forget that a church is the house of God, and says that "probably the cause of this evil is to be found in the conduct of the women, who when they go to tchurch dress as if for a theatre or a fashionable promenade." He recommends as a remedy for this state of things that a number of respectable ladies should form themselves into a society with the object of "counteracting, by their example and influence, a luxury which produce the ruin of families, and leads to immorality."

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.
ALSO,
HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.
*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Fugal.)
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. 3511, of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MULLER,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 10¼d. do.
" 4 do.		1s. 10¼d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 10 1/8d. do.
" 2 do.		1s. 10d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 9¼d. do.
" demand		1s. 9½d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 9¼d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 9½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 9½d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hundies and other orders for, realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/2 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/8 "
3	do.	1/10 5/16 "
2	do.	1/10 1/4 "
1	do.	1/10 3/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 ¼ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th January 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1863.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£463,870.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London .....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also buys and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavilion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
1 Very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Solo, and Shafts, by "Jones" of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Son.
1 Ditto " Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO,
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Two very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1868.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to
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FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c.
Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
VEGUERO.
IMPERIALE COLORADO.
REGALIA DE PREMIER.
(The above are of a VERY CHOICE BRAND, *rarely obtainable* and never before offered in Bombay).
No. 2 CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
No. 3 AND No. 5 CIGARS of the usual superior quality.
HAVANNAH CIGARS of the same approved quality as formerly.
Recently received, and on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... ,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."
SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.
A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

BASS' BEER in WOOD shortly expected. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22	0 p. doz.	
Vieux " Do.	" 18	0 "
Cognac " Do.	" 16	0 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chatean D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case	Rs. 30	per case.
Pints, 2 do. do.	" 32	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"
Brandy 1 "	" 32	"
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.		

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.
CLARET. ...	Medoc ... Rs.	6-8 Pints.
	do. ... "	12 ,, Quarts.
	St. Laurent ... "	15 ,, "
	Chateau Beltasse ... "	20 ,, "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's "	29 ,, "
COGNAC ...	1st quality ... "	25 ,, "
	2nd ... "	25 ,, "
	From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.	
SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG ... "	30 ,, "
	" ... "	16 ,, Pints.
	IMPERIAL ... "	32 ,, Quarts.
	" ... "	17 ,, Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS ... "	35 ,, Quarts.
	MOSELLE ... "	24 ,, "
	" ... "	13 ,, Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ... "	33 ,, Quarts.
	" ... "	17-8 Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from ...	Rs. 18 to 28 per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva ...	" 15 " 26 "
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish ...	" 20 "

SPARKLING WINES

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts ...	" 27 " 38 "
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres ...	" 25 " 34 "
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white. ...	" 30 "

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte ...	" 12 " 25 "
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres ...	" 19 " 36 "
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie" ...	" 18 "

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks ...	" 22 " 25 "
Madeira—Very Old ...	" 18 "
Port—Three marks ...	" 21 " 25 "

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...	Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout ...	" "

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.
After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—
"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved* in water; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.
The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."
(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."
TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
		Credit.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	Cash. 1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness ...	3 0	3
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt ...	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE ...	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.
Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 1 4 to 1
Black Currant	do.	
Pine Apple	do.	
Ginger	do.	
Raspberry	do.	
Red Currant	do.	
Lemon	do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.		

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
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Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
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Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupees.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charge by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particulars favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whose term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.		Civil. Monthly.		Military. Half-yearly.		Military. Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.